

Topic Area: Immunization and Infectious Diseases

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IID-1	Vaccine-preventable diseases
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IID-3	Meningococcal disease
IID-4	Invasive pneumococcal infections
IID-5	Antibiotics misuse for ear infections
IID-6	Antibiotics misuse for common cold
IID-7	Vaccination coverage among young children
IID-8	Complete vaccination coverage among young children
IID-9	Zero doses of vaccination
IID-10	Vaccination coverage among kindergartners
IID-11	Vaccination coverage among adolescents
IID-12	Seasonal influenza vaccination coverage
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IID-31	Treatment for latent TB
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Vaccine-related Objectives are **bold**

Website for HP2020: <http://healthypeople.gov/2020/topicsobjectives2020/objectiveslist.aspx?topicid=23>

Topic Area: Immunization and Infectious Diseases

IID–1: Reduce, eliminate, or maintain elimination of cases of vaccine-preventable diseases.

IID–1.1: Congenital Rubella Syndrome (CRS) (children less than one year of age) (U.S.-acquired cases)

Target: Zero cases.

Baseline: Zero cases of confirmed and probable U.S.-acquired cases of congenital rubella syndrome were reported among children aged 1 year and under in 2008.

Target setting method: Total elimination.

Data source: National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System (NNDSS), CDC.

IID–1.2: Serotype b cases of *Haemophilus influenzae* (Hib) invasive disease (children aged 5 years and under).

Target: 0.27 cases per 100,000 children under age 5 years.

Baseline: 0.3 confirmed and probable cases of *Haemophilus influenzae* invasive disease were reported per 100,000 children under age 5 years in 2008.

Target setting method: 10 percent improvement.

Data source: NNDSS, CDC, Active Bacterial Core Surveillance (ABCs), CDC, NCIRD.

IID–1.3: New hepatitis B cases (persons aged 2 to 18 years).

Target: Zero cases.

Baseline: 0.06 cases of new symptomatic hepatitis B per 100,000 population aged 2 to 18 years were reported in 2007.

Target setting method: Total elimination.

Data source: NNDSS, CDC.

IID–1.4: Measles (U.S.-acquired cases).

Target: 30 cases.

Baseline: 115 confirmed U.S.-acquired measles cases were reported in 2008.

Target setting method: Projection.

Data source: NNDSS, CDC.

IID–1.5: Mumps (U.S.-acquired cases).

Target: 500 cases.

Baseline: 421 confirmed and probably U.S.-acquired cases of mumps were reported in 2008.

Target setting method: Projection.

Data source: NNDSS, CDC.

IID–1.6: Pertussis (children under age 1 year).

Target: 2,500 cases.

Baseline: An annual average of 2,777 confirmed and probable cases of pertussis (including cases identified in outbreak settings) were reported among children under age 1 year during 2004–08.

Target setting method: 10 percent improvement.

Data source: NNDSS, CDC.

IID–1.7: Pertussis among adolescents aged 11 to 18 years.

Target: 2,000 cases.

Baseline: An annual average of 3,995 confirmed and probable cases of pertussis (including cases identified in outbreak settings) was reported among adolescents aged 11 to 18 years during 2000–04.

Target setting method: Projection.

Data source: NNDSS, CDC.

IID–1.8: Acute paralytic poliomyelitis (U.S.-acquired cases).

Target: Zero cases.

Baseline: Zero cases of U.S.-acquired acute paralytic poliomyelitis were reported in 2008.

Target setting method: Total elimination.

Data source: NNDSS, CDC.

IID–1.9: Rubella (U.S.-acquired cases).

Target: 10 cases.

Baseline: 10 confirmed U.S.-acquired cases of rubella were reported in 2008.

Target setting method: Projection.

Data source: NNDSS, CDC.

IID–1.10: Varicella (chicken pox) (persons aged 17 years of age or under).

Target: 100,000 persons.

Baseline: 582,535 persons aged 17 years of age and under were reported to have had chicken pox (varicella) in the past year in 2008.

Target setting method: Projection.

Data source: National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), CDC, NCHS.

IID–3: Reduce meningococcal disease.

Target: 0.3 cases per 100,000 population.

Baseline: An annual average of 0.34 cases of new laboratory-confirmed meningococcal disease per 100,000 population were reported in 2004–08.

Target setting method: 10 percent improvement.

Data source: NNDSS, CDC.

IID–4: Reduce invasive pneumococcal infections.

IID–4.1: New invasive pneumococcal infections among children under age 5 years.

Target: 12 cases per 100,000 children under age 5 years.

Baseline: 20.3 cases of laboratory-confirmed invasive pneumococcal infection were reported per 100,000 children under age 5 years in 2008.

Target setting method: Projection.

Data source: ABCs, Emerging Infections Program Network, CDC.

IID–4.2: New invasive pneumococcal infections among adults aged 65 years and older.

Target: 31 new cases per 100,000 adults aged 65 years and older.

Baseline: 40.4 new cases of laboratory-confirmed invasive pneumococcal infection per 100,000 adults aged 65 years and older were diagnosed in 2008.

Target setting method: Projection.

Data source: ABCs, Emerging Infections Program Network, CDC.

IID-4.3: Invasive penicillin-resistant pneumococcal infections among children under age 5 years.

Target: 3 new cases per 100,000 children under age 5 years.

Baseline: 4.3 new cases of laboratory-confirmed invasive penicillin-resistant pneumococcal infection per 100,000 children under age 5 years were diagnosed in 2008.

Target setting method: Projection.

Data source: ABCs, Emerging Infections Program Network, CDC.

IID-4.4: Invasive penicillin-resistant pneumococcal infections among adults aged 65 years and older.

Target: 2 new cases per 100,000 population adults aged 65 years and older.

Baseline: 2.6 new cases of laboratory-confirmed invasive penicillin-resistant pneumococcal infection per 100,000 adults aged 65 years and older were diagnosed in 2008.

Target setting method: Projection.

Data sources: ABCs, Emerging Infections Program Network, CDC.

IID-5: Reduce the number of courses of antibiotics for ear infections for young children.

Target: 35 courses per 100 children.

Baseline: 47 percent of children under age 5 years who had an ear infection were prescribed antibiotic courses in 2007.

Target setting method: Projection.

Data sources: National Ambulatory Medical Care Survey (NAMCS), CDC, NCHS; National Hospital Ambulatory Medical Care Survey (NHAMCS), CDC, NCHS.

IID-7: Achieve and maintain effective vaccination coverage levels for universally recommended vaccines among young children.

IID-7.1: 4 doses diphtheria-tetanus-acellular pertussis (DTaP) vaccine by 19 to 35 months.

Target: 90 percent.

Baseline: 85 percent of children aged 19 to 35 months received 4 or more doses of the combination of diphtheria, tetanus, and acellular pertussis antigens in 2008.

Target setting method: Consistency with national programs.

Data source: National Immunization Survey (NIS), CDC, NCIRD.

IID-7.2: 3 doses *Haemophilus influenzae* type b (Hib) vaccine by 19 to 35 months.

Target: 90 percent.

Baseline: 57 percent of children aged 19 to 35 months received 3 or more doses of Hib vaccine in the first and second quarter of 2009.

Target setting method: Consistency with national programs.

Data source: NIS, CDC, NCIRD.

IID-7.3: 3 doses hepatitis B (hep B) vaccine by age 19 to 35 months.

Target: 90 percent.

Baseline: 94 percent of children aged 19 to 35 months received at least 3 doses of the hepatitis B antigen in 2008.

Target setting method: Consistency with national programs.

Data source: NIS, CDC, NCIRD.

IID-7.4: 1 dose measles-mumps-rubella (MMR) vaccine by 19 to 35 months.

Target: 90 percent.

Baseline: 92 percent of children aged 19 to 35 months received 1 dose of measles-mumps-rubella (MMR) vaccine in 2008.

Target setting method: Consistency with national programs.

Data source: NIS, CDC, NCIRD.

IID-7.5: 3 doses polio vaccine by 19 to 35 months.

Target: 90 percent.

Baseline: 94 percent of children aged 19 to 35 months received at least 3 doses of polio vaccine in 2008.

Target setting method: Consistency with national programs.

Data source: NIS, CDC, NCIRD.

IID-7.6: 1 dose varicella vaccine by 19 to 35 months.

Target: 90 percent.

Baseline: 91 percent of children aged 19 to 35 months received at least 1 dose of the varicella antigen in 2008.

Target setting method: Consistency with national programs.

Data source: National Immunization Survey (NIS), CDC, NCIRD.

IID-7.7: 4 doses pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV) by 19 to 35 months.

Target: 90 percent.

Baseline: 80 percent of children aged 19 to 35 months received at least 4 doses of the pneumococcal conjugate vaccine in 2008.

Target setting method: Consistency with national programs.

Data source: National Immunization Survey (NIS), CDC, NCIRD.

IID-7.8: 2 doses hepatitis A vaccine by 19 to 35 months.

Target: 85 percent.

Baseline: 40 percent of children aged 19 to 35 months received 2 or more doses of hepatitis

Target setting method: Consistency with national programs.

Data source: National Immunization Survey (NIS), CDC, NCIRD.

IID-7.9: A birth dose of hepatitis B vaccine (0 to 3 days between birth date and date of vaccination, reported by annual birth cohort).

Target: 85 percent.

Baseline: 51 percent of the 2005 birth cohort received the first dose of hepatitis B vaccine within 3 days of birth between 2006 and 2008.

Target setting method: Consistency with national programs.

Data source: National Immunization Survey (NIS), CDC, NCIRD.

IID-7.10: 2 or more doses rotavirus vaccine by aged 19 to 35 months.

Target: 80 percent.

Baseline: 38 percent of children aged 19 to 35 months received 2 or more doses of rotavirus vaccine in the first and second quarter of 2009.

Target setting method: Consistency with national programs.

Data source: National Immunization Survey (NIS), CDC, NCIRD.

IID–8: Increase the proportion of children aged 19 to 35 months who receive the recommended doses of DTaP, polio, MMR, Hib, hepatitis B, varicella and PCV vaccines.

Target: 80 percent. Baseline: 68 percent children aged 19 to 35 months received the recommended doses of DTaP, polio, MMR, Hib, hepatitis B, varicella and PCV in 2008.

Target setting method: Consistency with national programs.

Data source: National Immunization Survey (NIS), CDC, NCIRD, and NCHS.

IID–9: Proportion of children in the United States who receive zero doses of recommended vaccines by 19 to 35 months.

Target: This measure is being tracked for informational purposes. If warranted, a target will be set during the decade.

Baseline: 0.6 percent of children in the United States received zero doses of recommended vaccines by age 19 to 35 months in 2008.

Data source: National Immunization Survey (NIS), CDC, NCIRD, and NCHS. Statistics System–Nativity (NVSS–N), CDC, NCHS.

IID–10: Maintain vaccination coverage levels for children in kindergarten.

IID–10.1 DTaP vaccine (4 or more doses).

Target: 95 percent.

Baseline: 95 percent of children enrolled in kindergarten received 4 doses of DTaP vaccine in the 2007–08 school year.

Target setting method: Consistency with national programs.

Data source: School Immunization Assessment Survey, CDC, NCIRD.

IID–10.2: MMR vaccine (2 or more doses).

Target: 95 percent.

Baseline: 95 percent of children enrolled in kindergarten received 2 doses of MMR vaccine in the 2007–08 school year.

Target setting method: Consistency with national programs.

Data source: School Immunization Assessment Survey, CDC, NCIRD.

IID–10.3: Polio vaccine (3 or more doses).

Target: 95 percent.

Baseline: 96 percent of children enrolled in kindergarten received 3 or more doses of polio vaccine in the 2007–08 school year.

Target setting method: Consistency with national programs.

Data source: School Immunization Assessment Survey, CDC, NCIRD.

IID–10.4: Hepatitis B vaccine (3 or more doses).

Target: 95 percent. Baseline: 96 percent of children enrolled in kindergarten received 3 or more doses of hepatitis B vaccine in the 2007–08 school year.

Target setting method: Consistency with national programs.

Data Source: School Immunization Assessment Survey, CDC, NCIRD.

IID–10.5: Varicella vaccine (2 or more doses).

Target: 95 percent.

Baseline: 94 percent of children enrollees in kindergarten received 2 or more doses of varicella vaccine in the 2007–08 school year.

Target setting method: Consistency with national programs.

Data source: School Immunization Assessment Survey, CDC, NCIRD.

IID–11: Increase routine vaccination coverage levels for adolescents.

IID–11.1: 1 dose of tetanus-diphtheria-acellular pertussis (Tdap) booster vaccine by 13 to 15 years.

Target: 80 percent.

Baseline: 47 percent of adolescents aged 13 to 15 years reported having been vaccinated with 1 or more doses of a tetanus-diphtheria-acellular pertussis (Tdap) booster in 2008.

Target setting method: Consistency with national programs.

Data source: National Immunization Survey (NIS) Teen, CDC, NCIRD, and NCHS.

IID–11.2: 2 doses of varicella vaccine by age 13 to 15 years (excluding children who have had varicella).

Target: 90 percent.

Baseline: 37 percent of adolescents aged 13 to 15 years reported having been vaccinated with at least 2 doses of varicella (excluding adolescents who have had varicella) in 2008.

Target setting method: Consistency with national programs.

Data source: National Immunization Survey (NIS) Teen, CDC, NCIRD, and NCHS.

IID–11.3: 1 dose Meningococcal vaccine (MCV) by age 13 to 15 years.

Target: 80 percent.

Baseline: 44 percent of persons aged 13 to 15 years reported having been vaccinated with 1 or more doses of Meningococcal conjugate vaccine in 2008.

Target setting method: Consistency with national programs.

Data source: National Immunization Survey (NIS) Teen, CDC, NCIRD, and NCHS.

IID–11.4: 3 doses Human papillomavirus vaccine (HPV) for females by age 13 to 15 years.

Target: 80 percent.

Baseline: 17 percent of females aged 13 to 15 years reported having been vaccinated with 3 or more doses of the human papillomavirus (HPV) vaccine in 2008.

Target setting method: Consistency with national programs.

Data source: National Immunization Survey (NIS) Teen, CDC, NCIRD, and NCHS.

IID–12: Increase the proportion of children and adults who are vaccinated annually against seasonal influenza.

IID–12.1: Children aged 6 to 23 months (1 or 2 doses, depending on age-appropriateness and previous doses received).

Target: 80 percent.

Baseline: 23 percent of children aged 6 to 23 months received 1 or 2 doses in 2008.

Target setting method: Consistency with national programs.

Data source: National Immunization Survey (NIS), CDC, NCIRD, and NCHS.

IID–12.2: Children aged 2 to 4 years.

Target: 80 percent.

Baseline: 40 percent of children aged 2 to 4 years were vaccinated against seasonal influenza in 2008.

Target setting method: Consistency with national programs.

Data source: National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), CDC, NCHS.

IID–12.3: Children aged 5 to 12 years.

Target: 80 percent.

Baseline: 26 percent of children aged 5 to 12 years were vaccinated against seasonal influenza in 2008.

Target setting method: Consistency with national programs.

Data source: National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), CDC, NCHS.

IID–12.4: Children aged 13 to 17 years.

Target: 80 percent.

Baseline: 10 percent of children aged 13 to 17 years were vaccinated against seasonal influenza in 2008.

Target setting method: Consistency with national programs.

Data source: National Immunization Survey (NIS) Teen.

IID–12.5: Noninstitutionalized adults aged 18 to 64 years.

Target: 80 percent.

Baseline: 25 percent of noninstitutionalized adults aged 18 to 64 years were vaccinated against seasonal influenza in 2008.

Target setting method: Consistency with national programs.

Data source: National Health Interview survey (NHIS), CDC, NCHS.

IID–12.6: Noninstitutionalized high-risk adults aged 18 to 64 years.

Target: 90 percent.

Baseline: 39 percent of noninstitutionalized high-risk adults aged 18 to 64 years were vaccinated against seasonal influenza in 2008.

Target setting method: Retention of Healthy People 2010 target.

Data source: National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), CDC, NCHS.

IID–12.7: Noninstitutionalized adults aged 65 years and older.

Target: 90 percent.

Baseline: 67 percent of noninstitutionalized high-risk adults aged 65 years and older were vaccinated against seasonal influenza in 2008.

Target setting method: Retention of Healthy People 2010 target.
Data source: National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), CDC, NCHS.

IID-12.8: Institutionalized adults aged 18 years and older in long-term or nursing homes.

Target: 90 percent.

Baseline: 62 percent of institutionalized adults 18 years and older in long-term or nursing homes were vaccinated against seasonal influenza in 2006.

Target setting method: Retention of Healthy People 2010 target.

Data source: Minimum Data Set (MDS), CMS.

IID-12.9: Health care personnel.

Target: 90 percent.

Baseline: 45 percent of health care personnel were vaccinated against seasonal influenza in 2008.

Target setting method: Consistency with national programs.

Data source: National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), CDC, NCHS.

IID-12.10: Pregnant women.

Target: 80 percent.

Baseline: 28 percent of pregnant women were vaccinated against seasonal influenza in 2008.

Target setting method: Consistency with national programs.

Data source: National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), CDC, NCHS.

IID-13: Increase the percentage of adults who are vaccinated against pneumococcal disease.

IID-13.1: Noninstitutionalized adults aged 65 years and older.

Target: 90 percent.

Baseline: 60 percent of persons aged 65 years and older reported ever receiving a pneumococcal vaccination in 2008.

Target setting method: Consistency with national programs.

Data source: National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), CDC, NCHS.

IID-13.2: Noninstitutionalized high-risk adults aged 18 to 64 years.

Target: 60 percent.

Baseline: 17 percent of high-risk persons aged 18 to 64 years reported ever receiving a pneumococcal vaccination in 2008.

Target setting method: Consistency with national programs.

Data source: National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), CDC, NCHS.

IID-13.3: Institutionalized adults (persons aged 18 years and older in long-term or nursing homes).

Target: 90 percent.

Baseline: 66 percent of persons in long-term care facilities and nursing homes certified by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) reported having up-to-date pneumococcal vaccinations in 2006.

Target setting method: Consistency with national programs.

Data source: Minimum Data Set (MDS), CMS.

IID-14: Increase the percentage of adults who are vaccinated against zoster (shingles).

Target: 30 percent.

Baseline: 7 percent of adults aged 60 years and older reported having ever received zoster (shingles) vaccine in 2008.

Target setting method: Consistency with national programs.

Data source: National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), CDC, NCHS.

IID-15: Increase hepatitis B vaccine coverage among high-risk populations.

IID-15.1 (Developmental): Long-term hemodialysis patients.

Potential data source: Healthcare Quality Survey, DHQP, CDC.

IID-15.2 (Developmental): Men who have sex with men.

Potential data source: National Notifiable Disease Surveillance System (NNDSS) CDC.

IID-15.3: Health care personnel.

Target: 90 percent.

Baseline: 64 percent of health care workers reported they had had at least 3 doses of hepatitis B vaccine in 2008.

Target setting method: Consistency with national programs.

Data source: National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), CDC, NCHS.

IID-15.4 (Developmental): Injection drug users. Potential data sources: National HIV Behavioral Surveillance System (NHBS) CDC.

IID-16: (Developmental): Increase the scientific knowledge on vaccine safety and adverse events.

Potential data sources: FDA Sentinel Initiative, Vaccine Adverse Event Reporting System (VAERS), Vaccine Safety Datalink Project (VSD), and the Vaccine Analytic Unit (VAU), DHQP, CDC.

IID-17: Increase the proportion of providers who have had vaccination coverage levels among children in their practice population measured within the past year.

IID-17.1: Public health providers.

Target: 50 percent.

Baseline: 40 percent of public provider sites that routinely provided immunizations to children aged 6 years and under participated in a provider assessment at least once in the past year in 2009.

Target setting method: Consistency with national programs.

Data source: Annual Immunization Assessment Reports, CDC, NCIRD.

IID-17.2: Private providers.

Target: 50 percent.

Baseline: 33 percent of private provider sites that routinely provided immunizations to children aged 6 years and under participated in a provider assessment at least once in the past year in 2009.

Target setting method: Consistency with national programs.

Data source: Annual Immunization Assessment Reports, CDC, NCIRD.

IID-18: Increase the proportion of children under age 6 years of age whose immunization records are in fully operational, population-based immunization information systems.

Target: 95 percent.

Baseline: 75 percent of children under 6 years of age had two or more immunizations recorded in the immunization information system in 2008.

Target setting method: Projection.

Data source: Immunization Program Annual Reports, CDC, NCIRD.

IID-19: Increase the number of States collecting kindergarten vaccination coverage data according to CDC minimum standards.

Target: 51 (States and the District of Columbia).

Baseline: 13 States (including the District of Columbia) collected kindergarten vaccination coverage data according to CDC minimum standards in 2009.

Target setting method: Consistency with national programs/regulations/policies/laws.

Data source: School Immunization Assessment Survey, CDC, NCIRD.

IID-20: Increase the number of States that have 80 percent of adolescents with two or more age-appropriate immunizations recorded in immunization information systems (adolescents aged 11 to 18 years).

Target: 40 (States and the District of Columbia).

Baseline: 14 States (including the District of Columbia) recorded 80 percent of adolescents with two or more age-appropriate immunizations in immunization information systems in 2009.

Target setting method: Consistency with national programs/regulations/policies/laws.

Data source: Immunization Program Annual Reports, CDC, NCIRD.

IID-23: Reduce hepatitis A.

Target: 0.3 cases per 100,000 population.

Baseline: 1.0 cases of hepatitis A virus per 100,000 population were reported in 2007.

Target setting method: Projection.

Data source: National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System (NNDSS), CDC.

IID-24: Reduce chronic hepatitis B virus infections in infants and young children (perinatal infections).

Target: 400 cases.

Baseline: 799 cases of chronic hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection are estimated among infants and children aged 1 to 24 months who were born to mothers with HBV infections in 2007.

Target setting method: Consistency with national programs.

Data sources: Perinatal Hepatitis B Prevention Program, CDC, NCHHSTP; National Vital Statistics System-Nativity (NVSS-N), CDC, NCHS.

IID-25: Reduce hepatitis B.

IID-25.1: Reduce new hepatitis B infections in adults aged 19 and older.

Target: 1.5 cases per 100,000.

Baseline: 2.0 symptomatic cases of hepatitis B per 100,000 persons aged 19 years and older were reported in 2007.

Target setting method: Consistency with national programs/regulations/policies/laws.

Data sources: National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System (NNDSS).

IID–25.2: Reduce new hepatitis B infections among high-risk populations—Injection drug users.

Target: 215 cases.

Baseline: 285 symptomatic cases of hepatitis B were reported among injection drug users in 2007.

Target setting method: Consistency with national programs/regulations/policies/laws.

Data sources: National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System (NNDSS); Viral Hepatitis Active Surveillance Sites.

IID–25.3: Reduce new hepatitis B infections among high-risk populations—Men who have sex with men.

Target: 45 new infections.

Baseline: 62 new hepatitis B infections were reported among men who indicated homosexual or bisexual preference in 2007.

Target setting method: Consistency with national programs/regulations/policies/laws.

Data sources: National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System (NNDSS).